## ANARCHISTS' APPEAL

E BLACK SAYS HE EXPECTS THEY WILL ALL SUB FOR MERCY.

will Carry Their Petition to Spi on Monday—A Great Effort to be Made on Wednesday to Move the Gevernor to Unemency—Hite Friends Think he will Let the Law Take Its Conrec—Public Feeling. CHICAGO, Nov. 4 .-- A special from Springd says that Gov. Oglesby is busily engaged the Executive Mansion examining the ords of the Anarchist case, the decisions of Illinois and United States Supreme Courts. spaper editorials, and reports of the public pressions of prominent men. The Gover-r's morning's mail was full of Anarchist nmunications from all parts of the country. er have never reached him. Parsons's ter has not been received, and the Governor only newspaper reports as authority for statement that these men will refuse to pt a commutation to life imprisonment.

very official and employee about the State e, and all the politicians and men about wn who have an acquaintance with the Gov-nor, are firm in the belief that he will not infore with the execution of the sentence of court. It is expected by those near the vernor that he will make no official order, simply permit the law to take its course. ack and L. S. Oliver of the Amnesty ociation to-day asked Mayor Roche for perission to circulate a petition at the street mers invoking Executive elemency in behalf the condemned Anarchists. Mayor Roche ars he has no objection to this, providing it be e in a proper manner, and without attractof big crowds. The Mayor will examine the sology and general character of the peon before it is given out for circulation. I expect to go to Springfield on Monday h a petition to the Governor for elemency. d by every one of the seven condemned n," is what Capt. Black told the reporter to-. "Such a petition as I shall carry," coned the Captain, "does not mean that the n renounce their principles, that they are n on their marrow bones begging for mercy,

It will be complying with the law in the tter and calling on Gov. Oglesby to perform andicial act " Cant. Black said that he would orify the State's Attorney and Judge Gary torrow or Monday of his intention to ask a don as prescribed by law. He did not think State's Attorney would oppose the applica-

that they regard themselves as guilty of any

State's Attorney would oppose the applicaon.
This telegram was sent to New York to-night;
CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—To James E. Quinn. John
winton, Robert G. Ingersoll, and others, New
ork. Formal application to the Governor for
semency for the Anarchists will be made on
ednesday, Nov. 9. The Chicago delegation
aves here on Tuesday night, All delegations
hould be in Springfield, Ill., not later than
ednesday morning. GEORGE A. SCHILLING."
Thee story from Pittsburgh that a carpenter
amed Thomas Hughes, who was accidentally
lled yesterday, had informed a comrade a
hile ago that he had thrown a bomb at the
tymarket, is ridiculed here by the Anarchists
at everybody else.

Armarket, is ridiculed here by the Anarchists of everybody else.

PRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—The Governor's farchist mail was a little more bulky than that to-day. He persistently declines to talk tout the case. The letters as they arrive are indexed and filed away. Mrs. M. A. Miller Chicago arrived to-day to appeal to the Governor in behalf of the Anarchists. She said fier her interview with the Governor that she coived respectful attention, but was not satisfied with the result.

The Governor wouldn't give her any indicaton of what he is likely to do. Mrs. Miller aid she thought Gov. Oglesby very strongly selined to let the law take its course; that he videntip believes in not interfering with the peration of the law without a good reason herefor, and that she was not able to impress in very strongly with her views of the innomine of the condemned.

### THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

Salks with Lawyers About the Great Case ICAGO, Nov. 4.-Ignorance is excusable, it is difficult for ordinary men to make wance for intelligent obstinacy. The seven condemned to death, while not of high ligence, and not of special scholastic atents, are intelligent entitles. Unfortuely, seclusion from contact with the mass their fellow men has rendered it impossible of them, apparently, to judge accurately the on feeling about them and their crime, spite of explanations given them by ving themselves heroes and factors in great world-renowned drams, whose tive and controlling spirit is the good the people. Down to yesterday each of the gyen preserved with perfect gravity his cound the inalienable prerogatives of such as To-day a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and some of them roost

much lower than they have at any time e the night when the bomb, made by one their number, was flung with the consent of m all into a congregated multitude, maimof in most brutal and horrible ways a number and killing outright seven innocent onlookers. From that time until now they have curled In of defiance and smiled the smirk of entemptuous disregard whenever law or law's edure and law's ultimate acts were menoned. To-day they parade their wives and Ildren, their sweethearts and other female ddenda as books upon a rack, and seek to page upon them the garments of mercy and insignia of wee and desolation, hoping thereby estir the great heart of the American public. out conjoined petition to such aggregated

degree that the Governor of the State will be be tually forced into an act which his judgment does not and cannot approve.

That these good women and little children suffer if their husbands and fathers or weethearts are hanged on Friday next—Yes. be a terrible experience for those comen and children—yes; but how about the sarts of the policemen hurried from their phere of duty to that wide horizoned country beyond the river of life? During all these menths of anxiety and apprehension their suferings have been keen. They have missed the soming of the husband, the protection of the petitions of the friends of the m, on the street wars, and in petty halls, I e yet to encounter the first word of sympathe first sentence pregnant with commisedon for the wives, the sweethearts, the chil-en of the policemen killed at the Haymarket are. It is an unfortunate fact that women

father, the cheer of the companion. In all the comments of all the press, in all the petitions of the friends of the d children are the ones who invariably suf-Spies and his gang may walk head up heart up to the steps of the scaffold, and e the future with unblanched eye, because stained by a degree of self-conceit and selfciency that is positively amazing, and unother circumstances mould be most amus-But to the women and children there omes simply the dark unfilumined side of a trible disaster. No great fund will be presared for their support. No cheering word from significant periodical, daily, weekly, monthly, will be uttered for their cheer. Durfing their entire lives they will be the target for the finger of curiosity, and nothing but the memory of the dreadful night and long months of weary solicitude will remain to them of legacy of these misguided, self-conceited fools. It is curious to note the extraordinary developments that follow on the heels of judicial setton. As you know, some of these men shout invarious languages, "Give us liberty or give us death!" and scout the idea of accepting Gubernatorial kindness in the shape of commutation. Well do you know that their cunming lawyers, well paid for most adroit service, are using their obstinacy as a hook on which to hang a plea in their behalf, and in their cendeavor to frighten the authorities, they insist that in the event of a commutation of sentence, which is virtually a conditional pardon, unless the condemned accept it the Gubernatorial act will be nuil and void, and the sentence must perforce be executed at the time bred by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. It is asserted that a pardon, to be suid, must be delivered, and, like a deed to land, be accepted by the grantee, and that where there is no acceptance it is void. In appet to this a well-known writer on crimmal law (Bishop) says, referring to the case of the United States against Wilson." Wilson had been indicted for robbing the ed for their support. No cheering word m significant periodical, daily, weekly,

United States mail and putting the life of the driver in jeopardy. Highway robbery with violence was then a capital offence, and he was convicted and sentenced to death. Freeldent Jackson granted him a pardon, as far as the death penality was concerned, but not to include immunity from punishment on other indictments that had been returned against him. Wilson was again tried on another indictment, charging robbery without the averment of violence, and pleaded guilty. The question was raised by the Court whether the President's pardon did not carry with it immunity from further prosecution for the same offence, and though not intended to do so, the questions in the case were certified to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"A pardon is a deed, the validity of which delivery is essential, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. It may then be rejected by the person to whom it is tendered; and if rejected we have discovered no power in the courts to force it on him. It may be supposed that no being condemned to death would reject a pardon, but the rule must be the same in capital cases as in misdemensors. A pardon may be conditional, and the condition may be more objectionable than the punishment inflicted by their judgment. In all the cases in this country where the exercise of the pardoning power has been constitutional, the necessity of acceptance by the prisoner, as a condition requisite to complete its validity, is insisted unon. Beuvier, in his law dictionary, sets forth the distinction between a legislative act of amnesty or pardon and a special act of Exceptance by the prisoner, as a condition requisite to complete its validity, is insisted unon. Beuvier, in his law dictionary, sets forth the distinction between a legislative act of which courts will take judicial notice, but the latter, to avail a criminal who pleads it in bar of further prosecution, must be put formally in evidence, because it must judicially appoar t

ree. It was the want of the acceptance necessary to complete the transaction that held him in prison.

The Supreme Court of Alabama held, in the case of litchard Powell, who died in 1884, that "a pardon, to be effectual, must be delivered in the same manner as a conveyance." In that case, however, they also held that "a delivery to the prisoner, and the pardon cannot then be recalled." The necessity of the acceptance to give it validity, however, is held as emphatically as in the other cases.

Mr. Ingham recognized a distinction between absolute pardon and communation of sentence, but thought the rule with regard to acceptance must be the same in both cases. In turning over the law books to find some case relating to commutation, he found a case which shows how completely the courts have guarded against bad faith on the part of a prisoner who accepts a conditional pardon. A commutation of sentence is a conditional pardon, and must be accepted in good faith by the person to whom it is offered, as would appear from a case reported in "18 Howard, ex parte William Wells." This was a case where Wells had been convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but was pardoned by the President on condition that he suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for life. He signed a formal acceptance of the conditional pardon, but afterward sued out a petition for habeas corpus on the ground that his acceptance had been obtained while under duress, and was for that reason void. He thus hoped to cheat the gallows and the jail at the same time, and be set free. The Supreme Court of the United States held that he being legally imprisoned at the time of the acceptance, could not plead that he made the acceptance while under duress, that duress which voids an obligation States held that he being legally imprisoned at the time of the acceptance, could not plead that he made the acceptance while under duress, that duress which voids an obligation is of a different character from legal imprisonment, and therefore dismissed his petition.

The Anarchists, therefore, to get the benefit of a commutation of their sent-mess, which is a conditional pardon, must subscribe a formal acceptance of it. Four of them have intimated in sdvance that they will not do so, but the door of mercy may still be open to them. Should a commutation be granted and they then refuse to accept it, as the law requires. Sheriff Matson must then proceed to do his duty, and regard the commutation in every such case as null and void. In other words, he must execute the sentence, notwithstanding the Governor's interference, at the time fixed by the courts.

the Governor's interference, at the time fixed by the couris.

It would be a curious outcome, indeed, if Gov. Oglesby's hoped-for interference should in the end be unavailing, and the ultimate fate of these men rest in the hands of the Sheriff. Of course in case he acts he must act on a special day, and the best lawyers here say that they can discover no provision of law which would enable him to postpone the execution until he obtains legal advice as to his proper course, should any of the prisoners reject the mercy tendered them. According to the understanding of jurists the law says expressly that in that event the commutation or conditional pardon would be null and void.

But why consider that possibility, you say.

But why consider that possibility, you say. Because, in view of the pronounced position taken by several of the Chicago newspapers in favor of a commutation of the sentence, there is good reason to believe that Uncle Dick Oglesby's heart will get the better of his head. You see it is known that two of them at least had their wives and children with them nt the meeting, and that by the way. tne meeting, and that, by the way, always seemed to me a very strong point in their favor. The burden of proof sustains the allegation, but I understand from good authority that State Attorney Grinnell denies the presence at the meeting of these

always seemed to me a very strong point in their favor. The burden of proof sustains the allegation, but I understand from good authority that State Attorney Grinnell denies the presence at the meeting of these women and children. It so, it would seem to me that he ought not to centent himself with a simple denial, but should give to the Governor and the public the proof, for, say what we will, there is a difference between the absolute commission of a murder and a concert of opinion that at some time or other it will be wise to commit a murder.

Now, it being conceded that these men did not literally commit the murder, it being denied from the very first down to to-day by each and svery one of them that the throwing of the bombs that night was a part of their understanding, you can readily see how an old man approaching not only the limit of his official life, but of his own existence, might gladly welcome a legitimate and equilable, a common sense door which would open to him a possibility of commuting a sentence of death against seven men rather than be confronted by his official duty and be compelled to sign his name seven times, each time to a death warrant of a man who literally did not commit the murder. You see these policemen are dead and gone. If they were here to show their battered faces, their mutilated bodies, their mangled limbs, it would be very easy to work up sympathy for them. Being dead, they are long since forgotten, and you can waik the streets of Chicago from early morn till dewy eve, you can sit in everychurch, you can attend every theare, and go out, as poor old Charley Thornelused to say. "between each act." and never hear a word, nor catch a tear, nor hear a sigh for the memory of those departed men; while you cannot move an inch along one of Chicago's crowded streets without encountering a weak-minded, softhearted, flabby-handed citizen who will whine his impression that perhaps after all, peradventure, it might be better not to hang these men, This is the undoubted sense of several

great length and in most significant terms unqualifiedly endorsed the position of the State of Illinois.

The fatal mistake of the Anarchists was made at the very outset of their public career. It was their selection of the "business" by which to earn a living. They went into the "business" of posing as champions of the laboring classes without being laboring men themselves or if any of them were laboring men they were afflicted with an unfortunate disinclination to work, preferring to live on the bounty and patronage of other people who did work. They sought to persuade the working classes that they were their special champions by preaching incendiarism, ruin, and murder in order to "reconstruct society," hoping thus to ingratiate themselves into the confidence of the toiling masses for the sake of the revenue there would be in the "business." They were counting upon making a good living out of the operation, and if they had succeeded in "reconstructing society," they of course anticipated the chances of placing themselves forement and on top of the new order of things, with all the financial or political benefit to be gained from head leadership.

This was the mistake they made. The mistake of selecting a "business" that has no hard work in it, but which, as they supposed promised ultimate reward of the glehest kind. The fellow who joins a gang of thieves and adopts the "business" of larceny makes the same mistake. The highway robber, the burglar, every criminal who goes into the "business" of preying upon honest men and making a living by lawless adventure, makes precisely the same mistake. It usually proves a fatal misstep in life, and it has proved so in the case of

BROOKLYN SAFE THIS YEAR

Spies, Lingg. Parsops, and their co-conspirators. The outward appearance of things around the criminal court building this morning was in no way different from what it has been for months back, and there was nothing to suggest that it was for the nonce being used as an armory and fortress. The police drafted the other day still keep guard, but the people might pass in and out of the building time and again and never know they were there. Lieut, Laughlin keeps the fifty men under his command in this building, well out of sight, allowing none, not even reporters, to go to the third floor of the building on which they are quartered. He does not allow his men to be idle, but keeps them undergoing drill several hours each day, so that should they be called upon to use the weapons with which they are all supplied, they may be familiar with their use, and be prepared to stand steady in face of any attack that might be made upon them from any quarter, whether suddenly or not.

Within the jail building itself everything is going on in its usual routine, and it is only by watching things very closely that one would discover that any unusual event is engaging the minds of the officials, or that they have on hand preparations for an execution on an unprecedented scale in the history of Cook county. Indeed, all the officials themselves deny that they have begun to make any preparations until it is absolutely necessary for them to do so. That's bosh. They are prepared, as they ought to be. Meanwhile outwardly they content themselves with attending to little minor matters, such as attengthening the iron wire barricade between the outer cage and the reception hall where visitors are allowed to range themselves when talking to prisoners.

Chicago depends on the lake, and it is, as the phrase goes. "a first-class inke for its water."

wardly they content themselves with attending to little minor matters, such as attengtinening the iron wire barricade between the outer cage and the reception hall where visitors are allowed to range themselves when talking to prisoners.

Chicago depends on the lake, and it is, as the phrase goes, "a first-class inke for its water." To-day the police authorities have sent a force of men to the crib to protect it from interference by men who might find pleasure in stopping the supply of water, and a confiagration afterward. So, you see, there is much to be thought of. I dare say there are many things of importance to be attended to of which no outsider can know, and the great public contents itself with Ohel and Ahal as it looks and gapes at the stone walls of the jail.

A few see the prisoners, but they are not much to see. The pitiable part of the show is the women and their children. Poor things, how they suffer, and how little the men appear to know or care. August Spies stopped on the threshold of his cell just before a denuty came to lock him in this morning and looked unward at a grated window through which there came a flood of warm sunshine. The eagerness with which his eyes feasted on the light from outside gave his usually crabbed face a pathetic look. If the sentence of the law is carried out Spies will hardly see the sunlight of another Friday. No doubt this though had lodgement in his brain, for he never turned his eyes at Nina Van Zandt, who, atanding directly beneath him. looked and looked at him till the door shut him from her sight.

Mrs. Spies, the mother of the Anarchist; Mrs. Fischer and her two children. Mrs. Engel, and Albert Curdin of the Arbiter Zeitung were the early visitors to day. Mrs. Parsons went in for a little while and was gratified to see that Parsons was in good spirits. J. G. Johnson. a stone merchant, had a few words with Fielden was deen more and downtrodeen.

Fielden swoked a cigar complacently. His hands were thrust deeply into his trousers pockets, and while his companio

The committee, consisting of the Rev. Father Huntington, Robert G. Ingersoll, and John Swinton, who will be asked to visit the Governor of Illinois in behalf of the condemned Anarchists, have not yet received any official request. Col. Ingersoll would not say yesterday whether he would act as one of the committee or not.

"My opinion of the matter is well known," he said. "I think it would be idiotic to hang these men, and I hope that the sentence will be commuted."

abor organizations sent out this circular yes terday to overy clergyman in the city: We appeal to you to deal with the case of the Chicago Anarchists from your pulpil, or by private letter to the Governor of Illinois, or to the press, or to that committee. We feel that your mission as a religious teacher, dealing daily with justice and mercy, will lead you to take a We feel that your missions, will lead you to take a drily with justice and mercy, will lead your homane plea for the exercise of Executive elemency would have the greater weight, because of your well-known interest in the smolilly of social and political institutions as they are established in this republic. Yours sincerely, East Wood, Chairman, Epw. King, Secretary.

THREATS BY EDITOR SHEVITCH.

In Germania Assembly Rooms last night Editor H. E. Shevitch made the boldest and most fiery speech yet made in town against the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists.

If these heroes are hanged." he cried, "out of their graves will rise seven million champions. It will be the greatest infamy and most atrocious murder that will ever have been committed under the folds of this American flag. Then will that flag be an emblem that men can spit upon with scorn. If this murder is allowed to be done, it will prove that the workingmen are fools or rascals or slaves, duped by the vermin of capitalistic power.

I sometimes think that workingmen are slaves. Why do they submit to it? I say, as a Russian born, that even the Czar would not attempt such a crime as is contemplated in Chicago. As an American fitizen I shall be ashamed of the American flag if the crime is accomplished. I appeal to you to save the country from the disgrace of it.

"If the crime shall be consummated, then shall we show to these minions of power that the day is not distant that with every drop of their own blood shall they answer for what they have done. If the crime shall be a forerunner of a senson of misery and strife and bloodshed that will be a million times more terrible than the civil war."

Mr. Shevitch declared that the editors of the American newspapers who did not protest against the hanging were themselves hangmen. The speech seemed to set the audience wild. THREATS BY EDITOR SHEVITCH.

## THE LILLIE HOYLE MYSTERY.

Two Men Who are Missing From Webster are Now Suspected of the Crime. WORCESTER, Nov. 4 .- A little light is being shed upon the Lillie Hoyle mystery at last, Through the investigations prompted by the Texas letter, evidence has been discovered which throws suspicion upon Charlie Lawrence, who was employed in A. W. Witcher's livery stable, and A. W. Witcher himself. Lawrence was a hostler, and a day or two before Lillie Hoyle disappeared asked if he could have a wagon some night without further request. Mrs. Witcher gave her consent.

Some three or four days after Lillie Hoyle's disappearance, it was the subject of general remark that Lawrence had suddenly taken to drink. One night in a saloon the proprietor mentioned the Hoyle case to him, and he volunteered the information that a team was driven through the street at midnight that evenful night in the direction of Oxford, and that its speed was such as to attract his attention. In the conversation which followed he freely expressed the opinion that parties in the town knew all about the case, and it would be a very easy matter for the police to get at the facts and learn the place of concealment. A stranger just then entered the saloon and rut a few direct questions to Lawrence, who replied:

"You can't pump me; you are one of these fellows," pointing to his left breast where an officer's badge is usually worn.

Lawrence then turned abruptly, left the saloon, and never after entered it. Five days later he left the town between two days, and two weeks later the body of Lillie Hoyle was found. Then Witcher and Lawrence were both missing, and are missing to-day. Sheriff Shumway, who has criticised the State detectives as bungling the case in the beginning, is in good spirits over some of the recent developments, and says there is no doubt about the detection of the parties connected with the rase in the evidence necessary to warrant an arrest. rence, who was employed in A. W. Witcher's livery stable, and A. W. Witcher himself, Law-

Edward H. Gouge, formerly Treasurer of the Union Square Theatre, was arrested yesterday by De tective Sergeant McGuire on the complaint of David Newburgher of 291 Broadway, who charges Gouge with secretting mortgaged preperty on which he had borrowed 375 John G. Mackie, the Broadway salcon keeper, gave hall for George's appearance in court to-day.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP ON TUESDAY. Chapta's Lively and Effective Canvass for

The campaign in Brooklyn will virtually lose to-night, when there will be several big rallies by the contending parties in various parts of the city. The Young Republican Club will whoop it up for Col. Baird at the Clermont ence of listening to a thoroughly partisan ad-dress by ex-Mayor Seth Low, who almost lost his hold on the club for preaching non-parti-sanship in the last Presidential campaign. The myself as his attorney, and was placed on record to-day. Mr. Cohnfeld is not placed by this deed in a condition of insolvency. As soon a somewhat independent basis, and such a firm root have its original principles taken that a large number of its members have refused to follow Low into the Baird camp when they have the opportunity to vote for so excellent a candidate as Alfred C. Chapin. Were it not that another Presidential campaign is so near at hand, and that there is a general desire to keep the club harmonious for that struggle, there would be an open revolt in favor of Mr. Chapin, who was twice elected to the Assembly in a district overwhelmingly Republican, mainly by the efforts of the Young Republican Club. It is confidently predicted that Mr. Chapin will poll from 5,000 to 8,000 Mapublican votes, which will probably more than off set the vote for Clancy, the United Labor candidate. Mr. Chapin has made a splendid canvass, speaking each night at four or five meetings, everywhere arousing the greatest enthusiasm. The independent voters who supported Gen. Woodward two years ago and Gen. Woodward two years ago and Gen. Woodward himself are now working earnestly for Mr. Chapin, It has been thought the closest contest would probably be between Furey and Rhimehardt for Sheriff, but within a few days Mr. Furey's chances have greatly improved.

A very interesting fight is in progress between Senator Jacob Worth and Assemblyman

lican, mainly by the efforts of the Young Republican Club. It is confidently predicted that Mr. Chapin will poll from \$.000 to \$.000 Republican votes, which will probably more than offset the vote for Clancy, the United Labor candidate. Mr. Chapin has made a splendid canvass, speaking each night at four or five meetings, everywhere arousing the greatest enthusiasm. The independent voters who supported (sen. Woodward two years ago and Gen. Woodward himself are now working earnestly for Mr. Chapin. It has been thought the closest contest would probably be between Furey and Rhinehardt for Sheriff, but within a few days Mr. Furey's chances have greatly improved.

A very interesting fight is in progress between Senator Jacob Worth and Assemblyman Thomas F. Farrell in the Fourth Senate district. The district is normally Democratic, but Mr. Worth's personal popularity and the favor of the saloon keepers, together with Democratic dissensions, resulted in his election two years ago by nearly 1,000 majority. The situation is quite different this year, and Mr. Worth's friends almost concede the election of Mr. Farrell.

State Committeeman James W. Ridgway is taking a deep interest in the local canvass. He said yesterday to a reporter of The Sun:

"Things could not be in better shape from a party standpoint than they are at present. There is no doubt that the entire Democratic State ticket will be elected, and in this work Kings county will aid with her accustomed rousing majority. We shall elect Chapin Mayor. Furey Sheriff, Quintard Supervisor at Large, and all our other candidates on the city and county tickets with the exception of the district Aiderman in the district which is surely Republican. Next Tuesday night will be a great night for the Democracy. The Labor vote in Brooklyn will surprise all the politicians by its insignificance. In my opinion, Clancy will ot get more than 6,000 votes." Mr. Ridgway's views are shared by all the politicians by its insignificance. In my opinion, Clancy will of the ticket. Last nig

to Jefferson Hall, cheering for Chapmana. Furey.

The German Liquor Dealers' Association met last night at Pieper's Club House in Court street and enthusiastically endorsed the Democratic State and local ticket, with the exception of the candidates for Senator in the Fourth district and for Assembly in the Seventh, in which Senator Worth and Assemblyman Reitz are the Republican candidates reaspacitively.

respectively.

Mr. Baird's friends have been trying hard to make him the soldier candidate irrespective of party, and last night a meeting of the Union Veterans' Union was held in Everett Hall to endorse him. With two or three exceptions the veterans who joined in the movement have always been active Republicans.

a glimpse of the new light that is to dawn. They heard of the beneficent work that the new party, that grows up from the people and deals with the realities of life, is to accomplish for the betterment of the social and industrial interests. This party has been brought into life by a growth of social wrongs that has been increasing year by year, just as the power and plundering of monstrous monopoly has gigantically swollen. The new party is brought into being tostart he destructive progress of this frightful monster of monopoly, and to put a stop to the plundering, and swindling, and fleecing of the toiling poor by corporations, syndicates, trusts, and all other forms of capitalistic oppression and injustice. "He who tries to divert the workingman from the consideration of these evils by any little land tax side issue is working a device of the enemies of labor. Don't sell the votes that represent your souls and hopes to this enemy. Beware of the demagogues, who did not pretend to befriend the workingmen until it looked as if the workingmen could give them something in return.

"It seems that labor has had something to give to the bald-headed trophet and the potential and, by a Spanish fandange of Anti-Poverty at the Academy of Music, are trying to dazzle the working masses into the belief that intellectual cobweb-spinning and bogus philosophy are the things that will right the grievous wrongs of the toilers. Beware of these treacherous would-be guides. Stick to the party that has started among what old Abe Lincoln was fond of calling the 'ornary people,' and has put forth a platform that embodies national remedies for existing injustices.

"Let us strive to hasten the day when all the overwrought strifes and competitions of the tenement-haunted. underpaid. and overworked toilers shall end, and the great metropolis shall rise to disenthralled, regenerate, and redeemed community in which the ruler shall be the people and not the monopolist who squats in idleness upon the structure which the producers by their l

B. & O. Offices Closed and Rates Balsed LONG BRANCH, Nov. 4.- The old Baltimore and Ohlo Telegraph Company's offices along the coast have been closed. This morning the managers of the several Western Union Telegraph offices got official notice to raise the rates from fifteen cents to twenty dva cents for ten words.

A. D. Peck & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and caps in Scoten, falled and made an assignment yes-terday. Liabilities between \$60,000 and \$50,000.

MR. COHNEKED IN TOWN. Me has Nervous Prestration and Mis Buck-ness has Gone to Pieces.

Isidor Cohnfeld, the famous turf man and importer of ostrich feathers, formerly owner of Maxey Cobb and Nits Medium, which had a famous brush with Mr. Frank Work's Edward and Dick Swiveller, instead of mysteriously running away from the city, as was reported yesterday, is in town suffering from nervous prostration, owing to business troubles, and has executed a trust deed of his property for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Cohnfeld's lawyer, Julius J. Frank. said yesterday: "The deed of trust was executed to the Central National Bank, the National Park Bank, and to myself as his attorney, and was placed on record to-day. Mr. Cohnfeld is not placed by

Aresta-Cash, \$13,000; real estate, \$550,000; stock, \$14(0,00); accounts, \$2(00). Tetal, \$570,000. Liabilities—Mortgages beid by institution, \$240,000; mortgages to secure ioans, \$100,000; due for merchandies, \$53,000; to banks, loans, and contingent liabilities, \$350,000. Total, \$743,000. Surplus, \$227,000. Liabilities—Merigages held by institutiona \$240,000; mortgages to secure ioans \$100,000; due for merchandiae, \$25,000. Total \$743,000. Surplus \$227,000.

Kessler & Co. obtained an attachment against Cohnfeld for \$14,725 on bills of exchange, for which Mr. Cohnfeld gave his own notes for collateral security, and afterward, it is alleged, substituted the notes of J. B. Rosenthal & Co. Kessler & Co. did not issue execution.

Late yesterday Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for George H. Lichtenhelm. Obtained an attachment for \$70,000 from Judge Donohue against Mr. Cohnfeld, on the ground of allied fraudulent disposal of property. Lichtenhelm claims that he loaned Cohnfeld \$70,000 in January, 1886; that the latter gave him a mortgage on the Bleecker street property as collateral, and asked Lichtenhelm not to record it, Lichtenhelm also endorsed for Cohnfeld, it is said, to the extent of \$125,000, on which he is liable, the paper being held by banks and institutions.

On Oct. 22 Lichtenhelm says he suddenly discovered that Cohnfeld had sold the Bleecker street property without notice to him. Cohnfeld said it would be all right, however, and on Oct. 23 Cohnfeld promised that Lichtenhelm called in the afternoon; but when Lichtenhelm called in the afternoon; but when Lichtenhelm called in the afternoon he was told by Cohnfeld sattorney that Cohnfeld had sone to Niagars Falls for the benefit of his health. Cohnfeld came back for a few days, but went away again, and has not since been seen by Mr. Lichtenhelm.

Yesterday, Lichtenhelm says, he discovered that Cohnfeld had sone to Niagars Falls for the benefit of his health. Cohnfeld came back for a few days, but went away again, and the satterneon he was told by Cohnfeld sattorney that Cohnfeld had sone to Niagars Falls for the benefit of his health. Cohnfeld came back for a few days, but went away again, and the afterneon had so so do his furniture, bric-Abrac, and everything in the house 56 West Fifty-seventh street te his father, who resides in New Jersey, by bill

strike in this region was made to-day, when W. T. Carter & Co. announced their intention of giving their striking miners the advance in wages demanded, and resuming work. John wages demanded, and resuming work. John Weir, the superintendent of the firm's collicries at Coleraine and Beaver Meadow, this afternoon sent for a committee of the men to meet him to-night and settle their differences. Nearly 400 men are employed at these two collicries. Other operators in the region will be forced to grant the increase and resume work by the action of this firm. At the Gowen & Derringer collicries, operated by Cox., Beas & Co., there have been about 250 men at work for several weeks, and they are to receive an increase this month. BHAMOKIN, Pa., Nov. 4.—The Mineral Mining Company, whose colliers are on strike have offered advances of five to ten per cent. but stipulated that they would not recognize the Knights of Labor organization. The miners rejected the offer, and referred them to the committee of the Knights of Labor.

### Oblinary The Hon. Philip Spooner, father of United States Senator Spooner, died at Madison, Wis., on Thursday. Dr. Moses Gunn, the eminent physician and surges

died yesterday morning at his residence in Chicago. He had for a long time been in charge of St. Joseph's Hou pital, and was well known in medical circles throughout the country. In surgery he was especially skilful, and the list of operations performed by him under circum-stances of doubtful issue attracted wide attention. ctances of descring a leading business man of Birming-ham, Conn., died yesterday in his 75d year. He was born in Sharon, Ceim, and was the son of Judge and ex-Con-cressman Ansel Sterling of Litchfield county. He went to Birmingham in 1854. He was President of the Sterling Organ and Piane Company.

Organ and Piane Company.

Henry Edgerton, one of the most noted lawyers on the Pacific coast, was found dead in his law office in San Francisco yesterday. The supposition is that he died of apopicay.

William Burk of Finshing died yesterday, 42 years eid.

He was a Wall-known amateur horticulturist.

JUBILOR WALTER INFERNAL MACHINE. It was a Schome of Two Young Men to Make Money Out of the Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- Sherburne G. Hopkins, the person through whom the police indirectly learned last evening that a mysteriouslooking package had been sent through the mails to Chief-Justice Walte, made a confession this afternoon to Inspectors Raff and Horne, in which he admitted that the scheme was invented by himself and Arthur B. Sperry. a reporter on the Oritic, for the purpose of creating a sensation. Inspector Raff says that Hopkins also admitted that another purpose was to raise some money through the sale of the sensation to newspaper correspondents. Hopkins and Sperry were immediately arrested on the charge of conspiracy to defraud R. Wynne of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Hopkins also said, in his confession, that the

R. Wynne of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Hopkins also said, in his confession, that the package contained a few grains of powder—just sufficient to burst the tube and alarm the person who might open it—a quantity of shoe blacking, common writing ink, and two expicients are considered percussion caps.

This afternoon District Chemist Richardson made an examination of the package and found that Hopkins's statement as to its contents was substantially correct, except that the percussion caps were unexploded. Hopkins dated his notes offering the alleged news to various correspondents, "Room 27, Corcoran building," the office of Mr. O. P. Austin Sperry is the person who called at the Chief Justice's residence last evening and inquired whether a mysterious-looking package had been received.

Hopkins and Sperry secured bail later in the afternoon, and were released, to appear in the police court to-morrow morning and answer the charge of conspiracy, District Attorney Worthington is looking up the laws of the District of columbia to-alght to see if there is not some other statute under which the young men can be punished. It is thought that they can be held to answer a more serious charge.

Hopkins is about 22 years of age, rather dudishly inclined, and of unenviable reputation among the correspondents, and for this reason they have of late fought shy of any news which he brought to them.

During the excitement over the Rahway murder, Hopkins wrote up a despatch pretending to identify the murdered woman as a former inmate of a house in what is called the "Division" in this city. He is also responsible for an article published in one or two papers asserting the excitement over the Rahway murder, Hopkins wrote up a despatch pretending to identify the murdered woman as a former inmate of a house in what is called the "Division" in this city. He is also responsible for an article published in one or two papers asserting the existence of a Congressional poker ciub, which changed its quarters nightiy, and had for a doo

ly, and had for a doorkeeper an employee at the Capitol.

Assistant Attorney-General Bryant of the Post Office Department said to-day, in reference to the transmission of explosives through the mails, and the penalty attached to mailing the same, that the postal laws proper only declare unmaliable explosive or other matter liable to injure the mails or the persons of those who handle them, and make it the duty of the postal employees to withdraw such matter from the mails when discovered. None of the statutes defining postal crimes make it a criminal offence to offer such matter for mailing, nor does there appear to be any Federal statute declaring such act a crime. Postal officials, said Judge Bryant, have no right to withdraw from the mails fully prepaid matter at first class rates inclosed under seal, unless it is manifest without breaking the seal that such matter is unmaliable. It is not enough, said he, that the package be suspicious in appearance. If Hopkins and Sperry are convicted at all it must be under the District law.

### AMUSEMENTS.

### Pirst Public Robensent of the Symphony Beciety.

The Metropolitan Opera House was not filled at the first public rohearsal of the Symphony Society yesterday afternoon, but the audience present would have taxed the capacity of an ordinary hall to the utmost. There were enough people there to mark the opening of the symphony season with success, and the concert was in all respects worthy of the occasion. Walter Damrosch was the conductor The programme was of a high standard of in-

A CHROLE FIRST WERKER

A Animate Leaves well, beach, Creatin a Paris Assembly Register of the Company of the

"Dorothy," which will receive its first American presentation this evening at the Standard, was a London success. It was first produced at the Galety Theatre in that city Sept. 25, 1886, and shortly after transferred to the Prince of Wales Theatre, where it is still playing. The scene is laid in Kent, the "Garden of England." during the earlier half of the eighteenth century. The plot deals with the adventures of two young maidens, who masquerade through the first act as village girls, and thus win the affections of two young bloods, who afterward fall victims to their fascinations as ladies of som-what righer rank. Much of the comedy is supplied by a shoriff's officer, who in his turn passes himself off in the second act as a coleman's secretary, the part of the Duke being assumed by one of the graceless young lovers. The scene of the first act is the exterior of an old country inn, of the second the large half of an old English country house, while the third takes place in a pretty piece of forest scenery. Miss Rusself and Mr. Oudin will take part in the S andard production. Mr. Harry Paulton will play the principal comedy part. den of England." during the earlier half of the

Turfman Corrigan Knocks Out a Reporter. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4 .- At Waldo Park this norning Ed Corrigan, the well-known turfman, struck T. J. Mosier, a Times reporter, in the face and knocked him down, after which he kicked him about the face and head until he kicked him about the face and head until the reporter was insensible. Mosier's right iaw was broken and his face and head fear-fully gashed and bruised. He was removed to the hospital. In an account of a dog fight printed in the Times, a few days ago, it was stated that the trainer of one of the dogs bore a resemblance to Pat Cerrigan, a brother of Ed. This is supposed to be the cause of the at-tack. Cerrigan has not yet been arrested.

## SUFFERING FOR IRELAND.

MR. O'BRIEN'S DAILY LIFE IN THE BIG JAIL AT TULLAMORE.

In Bellente Health and Not Able to Stand Severe Prison Usage-Hr Declines to Seg for Favors-The Torics Not Likely to Carry Out their Threats of Brutality. Copyright, 1887, by Tue Bon Printing and Pub

TULLAMORE, Ireland, Nov. 4 .- Mr. O'Brien's condition remains unchanged. He slept badly during the night. He looked pale and worn this morning when visited by Father McElroy, but his spirit was not in the least subdued. He reiterated his deflance of Dublin Castle, and declared that if the prison clothes are put upon him by force he will east them off and will continue to do so as long as he has strength. He has spent the day reading in his cell. The Governor has violated the prison rvies to the extent of allowing him a Bible, high is not one of the books on the prison ist. Religious instruction is the business of the aged priest who visits him.

Mr. O'Brien has two friends inside the prison.

One of these, an emotional young fellow, ac-tually cried to-day telling how weak O'Brien was, and how impossible it would be for him to survive the treatment that his resistance will call down upon him if the prison rules are enforced. Father McElroy has told me to-day that the Tory doctor who visits the prison has declared O'Brien to be suffering from weak action of the heart, and that one night on a plank, in a dark cell without bedclothing or heat of any kind, may be sufficient to kill him. But, fortunately, there is hope that Balfour's boast will not be carried out, as the authorities vill hardly dare risk the storm of indignation which would be called down, both in England and in Ireland, by any serious injury to a man so universally respected and so thoroughly worshipped by the people as is O'Brien. The fact that no order has yet arrived to use force to subdue O'Brien, although a Cabinet Council was held yesterday, is significant.

This morning when I saw the Governor of the jail it was evident that he had been worked upon by the expression of public opinion. He leclared he had no desire in the world to set his warders to using force on O'Brien. He only hoped that everything would pass off peaceably. Now he has gone to Dublin to see the Castle authorities in person, and to explain to them that to risk O'Brien's life would be also to risk his own in the present state of popular excitement. It certainly will be an uncomfortable day for every one concerned

when anything happens to Mr. O'Brien. Already the entire aspect of this little place has changed. The iron gates leading to the grounds around the prison are now kept locked, and crowds throng about them. Every day constables are on duty in double force, and it is expected that the policemen here will now be replaced by others foreign to the place, who will be certain to have no sympathy with the people. The First Royal Dublin Fusileers are now permanently installed in the formerly unused barracks here. Excited peasants pour in from all the country round, and the place has suddenly assumed the appearance of a country in war time. No one is allowed now to look inside even of the outer prison door, and there is evident fear of some desperate move among the peasantry.

The attempt, however, to cut off all knowledge of the prison from the outer world is not entirely successful. From the top of the court house which adjoins the prison an excellent view was had this morning by your correspondent and two other friends of O'Brien. The prisoners could be seen taking their exercise ogether, walking silently in single file for an hour around the prison courtyard. O'Brien was not there, and it was evident he had maintained his resolution not to exercise in company with the horde of degraded criminals and maniacs—for mad people are included among the prison's inhabitants. Later Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville came into the courtyard and walked about for a half hour, but without being allowed to meet or speak. Later Father McElroy again visited O'Brien in the prison, and he reported that it has been intimated to O'Brien that if he will make a formal complaint of ill health the doctor will commit him to the comfortably heated infirmary, and so get around the disagreeable question of using force. The priest besought O'Bri-n to plead illness, but the latter obstinately re-fuses. He declares that his health is good enough to stand any treatment that is robust enough for a decent human being, and he wants nothing better. He has taken the ground that Dublin Castle has no right to infict brutal and degrading treatment upon a political prisoner, and intends to fight it out on that line, refusing to accept anything in the shape of a favor.

## BALFOUR AND IRELAND.

## The Government will Push its Present Policy

LONDON, Nov. 4 .- Mr. Balfour, Chief Becretary for Ireland, went to Birmingham to-day to attend the first annual meeting of the Midland Conservative Union. He said the Government was resolved to proceed boldly and firmly with the work it had taken in hand in Ireland, and to bring it to a good conclusion.

The question was not whether Ireland was to be governed under her own or an English Par-liament, but whether she was to be governed be governed under her own or an English Parliament, but whether she was to be governed at all in accordance with any of those principles which had hitherto regulated the action of overy civilized State in the world. (Cheers.)

Referring to the events of the winter of 1885, he compared the Liberal party to those barbaric ancestors who got baptized because their king embraced Christianity. One morning Mr. Gladstone announced himself a home ruler, and forthwith a large section of the Liberals declared themselves home rulers.

Mr. Halfour said he intended to stop speakers who directly advocated crime, but to tolerate those who only talked nonsense. He concluded by predicting that a stready application of the present policy of the Government would result in the Irish becoming enthusiastic and loyal supporters of an empire which they, by their virtues, were fitted to adorn.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—The Government is resolved to prosecute all persons who took part in the midnight meeting at Woodford on Sunday, Oct. 16, at which the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, forbidding the meeting, was burned. Among those to be presented are James Rowlands, T.P. Gill, and David Sheehy, members of Parliament, and Mr. Dennehy, Secretary to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Twenty-one persons charged with obstructing evictions at Ballykerogue have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Six Moonlighters have been arrested at Ardiert for shooting a farmer in the thigh.

## A Poor Widow Inherits a Ferigue.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 4 .- Fifty years ago Cherry Moore emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to this country with her husband, Edward Moore, settling down in the western part of this province. She left behind her in Ireland this province. She left behind her in Ireland her brother, James Carlisle, who was a builder by occupation, and of thrifty habits. From his savings he purchased a large flax mill near Belfast. When the American civil war broke out the demand for the product of the mill became so great and the price so high that Carlisle soon found himself a wealthy man. He died several vears ago, leaving property valued at £200,000, the bulk of which was bequeathed to two grandchildren. These have lately died, and property now estimated to be worth over \$2150,000 has reverted to Mrs. Moore, who is the sole heir at law. She has already received an installment of it. Mrs. Moore lives at Fredericton function, with her family of nine children. She is a widow and is 76 years old. Previous to inheriting this property the family was in poor circumstances. Mrs. Moore's agent will go to Ireland in a few days to wind up the estate.

# The Executive Board of B. A. 40 Fighting for Cash for Brass Workers.

The case of the brass workers came up last night at the meeting of the Executive Board of District Assembly 49, and the action of the Board in having levied an assessment of 25 cents per head on the local assemblies was discussed. Twenty-five local assemblies had discussed. Twenty-five local assemblies had protested against the assessment, but the Executive Board determined to stand by its action, and to demand the surrender of the charters of rebellious locals. The locals opposed to the assessment are making a lively canvases, and claim that next Bunday's meeting of the district will be the livellest ever had. Seventeeen locals sent a request that their assistance fund be remitted, which was granted.